

COMMUNICATION

Communication is transferring information, news, ideas, situations, feelings or cultures from a source (person, persons or institution) to other person or group of people with a tool.

In general, communication is a means of connecting people or places.

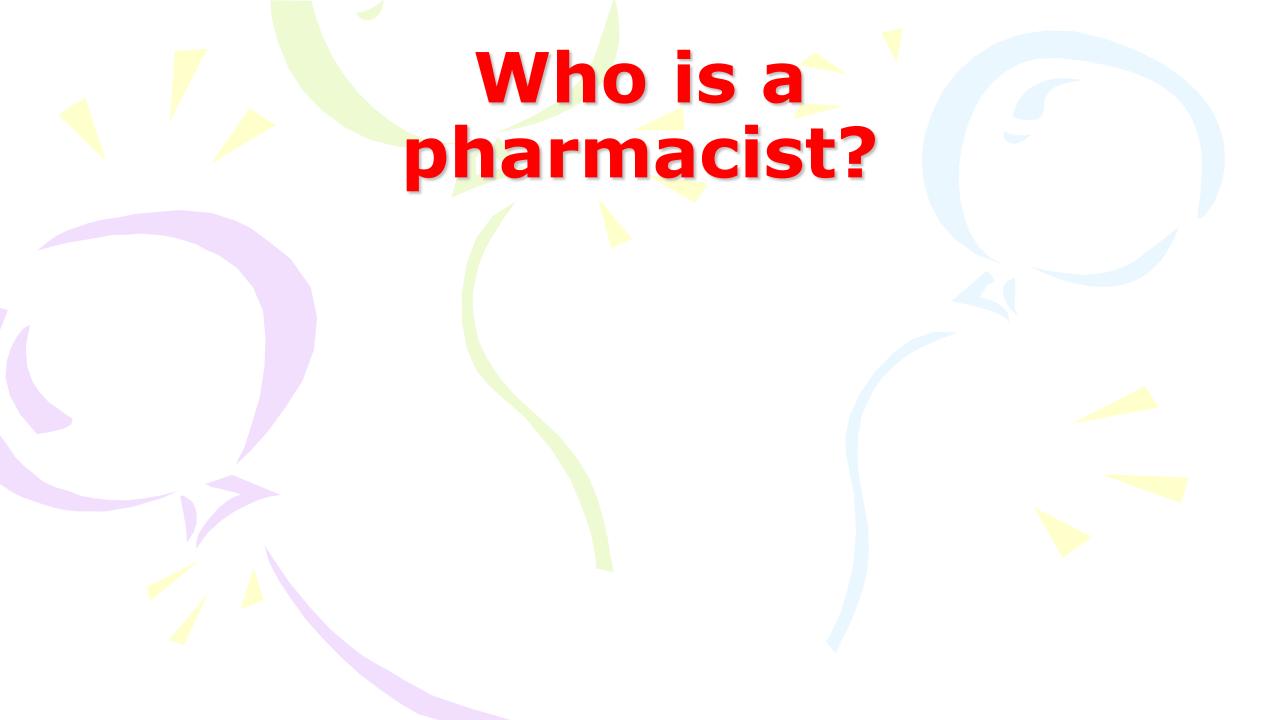
COMMUNICATION

The process of communication is what allows us to interact with other people; without it, we would be unable to share knowledge or experiences with anything outside of ourselves. Common forms of communication include speaking, writing, gestures, touch and broadcasting

The Elements of Communication

- > Sender
- > Message or ideas
- > Communication Channel
- > Decoding
- > Reciever
- > Feedback

PHARMACIST-PATIENT COMMUNICATION



Why become a Pharmacist?



Interested in how drugs work



Want to be part of a healthcare team



There are plenty of jobs



You can own your business



You can undertake research



There are a variety of jobs



Travel and work overseas

- Pharmacist is a health consultant.
- Pharmacist is a manager.
- Pharmacist is the closest health consultant to patients.
- Pharmacist is a health professional who can solve problems.



- Patient is "a person who is under medical care or treatment".
- Patient is a person who utilizes from health care services.
- Patients are our benefactors.

Patient Analysis

- Who is a patient?
- What are the needs?
- What is the expectation?
- What is the criteria of being satisfied?
- What is the most effective solution?

What can a patient expect?

- Interest
- Compensation of needs
- Solution

The Benefits of Pharmacist-Patient Communication

In terms of patients;

Ensures patients understand their medical cures and treatments.

Increases patient satisfaction and compliance in this regard.

In terms of pharmacists;

Patient satisfaction increament enhances confidence in pharmacists.

Types of Patients in Pharmacist-Patient Communication

- > Functional patients
- Patients who can be informed
- > Emotional patients
- Patients who can be affected by socioeconomic factors

How must a pharmacist behave in pharmacist patient communication?

- Pharmacist should smile and approve patients by head that the issue is understood.
- Pharmacist should talk to the patients with calling their names and tone of voice should be adjusted.
- Should not stand opposite, try to stand next to the patient.
- > Hands, gestures and mimics should be used in a positive way.
- Pharmacists should analyze patient knowledge and be sure about what patient understood.

- >Should summarize patient's expressions and complaints.
- >Should give emphatic responses.
- >Should avoid from judgmental behaviors.
- >Should pay attention to the appearance of the pharmacy.
- >Should respect to the privacy of patients.
- >Should avoid from using medical terms.

- Should refrain from using hands in a distracting way.
- Should look at the patient's face while talking.
- > Should adjust the distance and the posture.
- Should not talk in a pessimistic and critical way.
- > Should try to find common points.

- >Should not neglect smiling.
- >Should be formal but not be cold and unkind.
- > Should greet patients with eye contact.
- Should refrain from talking about an issue when having inadequate knowledge.

To his/her patients, a pharmacist should;

- > Ask the right questions
- > Be clear
- Use his/her body language effectively
- Show his/her interest.
- > Submit written documents.
- Pay attention to ignorance
- Pharmacists should not be threatening to his/her patients.

Body Language Usage

- Face expression
- Gestures and mimics
- Head movements
- Touching
- Clothing



What does a satisfied patient?

- He/she prefers you again.
- He/she recommends you other patients.
- It is a free advertisement!

What does a dissatisfied patient?

- She/he can not tell you but shares with other people.
- It is an advertisement aganist you that you pay the fee!

COMMUNICATION ERRORS FREQUENTLY MADE BY PHARMACISTS

- Not meeting the patients, not introducing himself/herself
- To act as understanding what patients say in fact he/she is not.
- Not encouraging the patients to ask questions
- Showing no respect to the questions asked by patients

- Paying no attention to the verbal or nonverbal messages sent by patients
- > Acquiring inadequate information about patient's health status
- > Providing insufficient confidence for the patient